PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

THE Cleveland *Herald* says: "It is understood that the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad has received since October, from 8 to 10 per cent.—rumor says from 10 to 12 per cent.—will divide in April, half-yearly, from 5 to 6 per cent., and pay off, *without renewal*, out of the cash receipts of the six months, $300,000 fund, ed debt, due the 1st of April, equal to 4 per cent. additional on the stock."

"WHO is Mrs. Perry?" is the question of the day. Those who profess to know say that she is a Cincinnati lady who has a daughter to whom President Johnson's son Robert was once engaged to be married, and that the President has since taken a lively interest in her welfare.

NOT LEAVING EMPTY-HANDED.—We perceive by a dispatch from Paris that an Imperial steam transport has just arrived from Mexico at St. Nazaire with a small detachment of troops and twelve millions of dollars in treasure. Napoleon was evidently determined not to leave Mexico as empty-handed as he went there. The mines have been attended to as well as the interest of Maximilian.

THE Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the freight charges of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, have not yet arrived, although they have at different times fixed a day for coming here. Last week a majority of the committee were needed to vote against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill, and this week they were wanted to vote for the Pennsylvania Railroad monster, vetoed by Gov. Geary. As most of the committee appear to be the property of the monopoly concern, they will not be permitted to come so far from Harrisburg, as long as there is any contract work for them in the way of swindling railroad legislation.—*Meadville Republican.*

The Funding Bank Report.

The next quarterly report of the National banks will be made on the 1st proximo. The section of the law referring to this matter is in the following language:

"Every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency a report, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier of such association, which report shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association *before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday* of the months of January, April, July and October of each year."

From this it will be seen that the statement is not to cover the *average* of the condition of the banks for the entire quarter preceding the statement, but for the morning of the day on which it is made. This being the case, after what has recently taken place among the banks, the next quarterly statement will be looked to with more than usual interest.

Crime in our City.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There probably never has been a time in the history of our city, when crime has been so very general as it is at present. Scarcely a column of our city papers containing local news, is free from some incident of crime, having occurred in some of our most frequented neighborhoods, at all hours of the day and night. Incendiarism, assaults and burglaries, are becoming alarmingly popular. And with all this, there is not another city in the Union whose people could better provide for an efficient police force, and which has a smaller force engaged, than Pittsburgh has at present. During the time when a watchman goes from one end of his beat to the other, any number of rascalities might occur, and he not have the slightest knowledge thereof. But why is not some effort made to prevent these offenses. Surely there is no, a single individual who would oppose an effort of this character, when all he possessed, both life and property, depend on his co-operation. This city should have, at least, from one hundred to two hundred efficient night watchmen; for there have been crimes attempted and committed in almost every street of our city, within the last few months, and the instances seem constantly to be on the increase. I think by taxing each voter, or probably each merchant, from $1 00 to $2 00 per year, a sufficient sum might be raised to supply this city with a sufficient and well regulated police force. I trust this may meet the gaze of some of our councilmen, and may urge them to immediate action in this matter, as this is evidently necessary for the public welfare.

A CITIZEN.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Robert L. Walpole, a prominent lawyer of Indiana, died at Indianapolis yesterday morning.

General Howard has written a letter to a Philadelphia friend, asking immediate relief for the suffering people of the South. He says some of the children are going crazy from hunger.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, has published a long letter, in which he advises the people to accept the the terms proposed by Congress for reconstruction, cheerfully, and carry out the law faithfully.

The law committee of the New York Common Council have reported in favor of the selection of Union or Madison squares, as a site for a postoffice.

A Washington special says: As there seems to be no opposition, the President has determined to release Jeff. Davis in April. It is said that the distinguished rebel will at once advise a reconstruction of Mississippi under the military bill as soon as he is free.

The President has sent to Congress a list of those who have been tried for treason in Canada recently. This document shows that out of one hundred prisoners, twenty-two have been convicted and sentenced to death. Some of these, if the President approves, will be spared the extreme penalty of the law.

The *Tribune's* special says the President stated to-day that he would send to the Senate to-morrow the nomination for U. S. Marshal of Louisiana. Those are the most important Government office in the country. Generals Heron and Kirby Smith are the candidates.

The Senate Finance Committee has reported favorably on the nomination of Gen. Steadman as Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of Louisiana. This may possibly secure his confirmation. Senator Sherman of the Finance Committee is a warm personal friend of Steadman.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The postponement of action on the adjournment of Congress was caused by anticipated trouble in the South, and that Grant advised against an early adjournment. Trouble is also anticipated in May and during the sitting of the Convention which is to frame a new constitution for the State. Prominent Radicals of Maryland have been asking aid from Congress.

The first act of General Sheridan under his new authority, it is reported, will be the removal of Mayor Monroe and the secession municipal government. Governor Wells and the General, who have been enemies since the riots, have resumed amicable relations. The Grand Army of the Republic, an association of discharged Federal soldiers, numbers over seven thousand men in two parishes of the State alone, and is extending all over the State.

The New York *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: John Minor Botts recently called upon General Sceofield, and gave some advice regarding the manner in which the new powers delegated to the Reconstruction Commander of the district, should be applied. No one who vouchsafed to him, however, and he left feeling himself snubbed. The press are all turning their attention to securing the negro vote, and Hunnibutts's paper warns the colored people against voting for rebels. In Louisiana similar efforts are being made by the politicians who, a month ago, were defiant, and not voting at all if the negro did and their late leaders did not. Now they call upon their leaders to sacrifice themselves, and the negroes to vote with their old masters and best friends.

The Toledo *Commercial* says that a gentleman at Saginaw sold the other day to Toledo and Cleveland parties, 10,000,000 feet of lumber—$66,126 40 for green, and $76,146 40 for dry. This is the largest sale that has transpired the present season.

A car load of rice shipped to Chicago, was destroyed by being placed in a case in which Kerosene oil had been transported.

VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the actions. The latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to make use of one vulgar or profane word has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it till he by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words, as they show your thoughts. If you can control the tongue so that no improper words are pronounced by it you will soon be able to control the mind, and save that from corruption. You will extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts bursting out in language. Never utters word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Butler-Bingham Controversy.

Another Bitter Personal Debate.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The Senate Agrees to Adjourn until December.

Secretary Stanton Personally Urged no Adjournment.

Jeff. Davis to be Released.

Business at the Patent Office.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1867.

Butler and Bingham.

The House opened to-day with an inspiriting scene in the renewal of the Butler-Bingham controversy. The galleries were full, and the House granted unanimous consent for both of them to proceed. The debate was more bitter and personal than on Thursday last, and even provoked severe comment on the Speaker from Mr. Bingham, when called to order at the opening of his remarks. The dramatic effect of the affair was somewhat heightened by a printed pamphlet placed on the desk of each member by General Butler, wherein it was shown in parallel columns what were the remarks delivered by Mr. Bingham last week, and the addenda which he made to the official report in the *Globe*. Butler attempted to show by this that Bingham had made an additional attack upon him by writing out and adding to the short hand notes some remarks which were never delivered. Passing from this he proceeded to defend his (Butler's) statement that Mrs. Surratt was unjustly convicted, and charged that Mr. Bingham had suppressed material evidence on the conspiracy trial, and intimating that persons in high places, since the trial, had destroyed some of the evidence by cutting out eighteen pages of the diary found on Booth at the time of his death.

Mr. Bingham replied with great spirit and feeling, declaring that his remarks last week were so badly reported that he rewrote them, but that he had not changed their tenor in any respect. He denied ever having seen the Booth diary, and claimed that if he had, every rule of evidence known to common law for a thousand years would have ruled out any memoranda made by a criminal after the commission of the act, and compared Butler's legal ability in making such a claim as commensurate with his military capacity. He added that no man but one who had lived in a bottle and was fed with a spoon would claim that such a ruling for evidence was ever heard of. He declared that it was decided by all courts that such evidence was inadmissable, but perhaps these were not equal to the incomparable genius of the unconquerable hero of Fort Fisher.

These allusions brought down the House and galleries in roars of applause.

General Butler came and sat near Bingham, and several times attempted to interrupt him, but the latter refused to yield. The House declined to allow Butler to reply, and promptly voted down almost unanimously a resolution offered by Mr. Ward, of New York, for an investigation into Mrs. Surratt's trial and execution.

The Adjournment Question

elicited another long debate in the Senate today. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, characterized the House proposition to meet every month, as a hop-step-and-jump. Senator Fessenden maintained that the commercial interests of the country needed an adjournment. Mr. Drake, of Missouri, said he could not go home and tell his constituents that all was quiet on the Potomac. Mr. Williams, of Oregon, said he had heard the rumors of great pending events, which demanded Congress to remain in session, but he placed no faith in them. Finally it was agreed, the House concurring, to adjourn from Thursday until December. Secretary Stanton was on the floor during the debate and personally urged Senators not to adjourn.

A Sharp Transaction.

A resolution was passed by the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, calling for the report of Colonel Sweitsiller, at one time Provost Marshal of the 9th district of Missouri, which is to the effect that during the war there were not two hundred loyal people in that district. Colonel Sweitsiller is now a contestant for the seat in the House now occupied by Anderson, from that district, and the object of the resolution is to get his own report to use against another. The passage of the resolution was regarded as a sharp transaction, by the Missouri delegation.

Alleged Corrupt Job.

A long debate took place in the House to-day on Senate bill to sell the Indian trust lands of the loyal Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, to indemnify the loyal men of those tribes for damages sustained during the war. It was charged that it was a corrupt job, and it was referred for investigation.

The New York Custom Fraud.

Collector Smythe, of New York, testified today before the Senate Judiciary Committee, that he never in his life spoke one word to Senators Doolittle and Patterson, nor did he ever pay them one dollar directly or indirectly.

Jeff. Davis to be Released.

There is sufficient reason for stating that Jefferson Davis will very shortly be released from confinement. Several Republican Senators have asked for his release, and other prominent Republicans have offered to go his bail.

Patents Issued.

For the week ending on Tuesday, the second of April, there will be issued from the patent office two hundred and sixty patents; during the past week over five hundred applications and sixty caveats have been filed.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1867.

IMPECUNIOUS INDIANS.

There are at present in this city about one hundred Indians, representing various tribes, who are without necessary funds to carry them home, and are anxiously awaiting an appropriation by Congress to relieve their necessities.

RESIGNATION.

Major G. B. Newton, chief clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, sent in his resignation, to take effect the first of the month.

PERSONAL.

Admiral Farragut is here, the guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY CHANGES.

Brevet Major George Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M. G., has been ordered to New York, to relieve General Van Vleit, the latter to relieve Captain A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., at Baltimore. Captain Kimball is ordered to report to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, for assignment. Captains E. S. Kirk, S. B. Laufferas and F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermasters, have been assigned to the Department of Missouri. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. Moore, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty at Nashville, to relieve Captain Hatch. Brevet Major General G. Robinson and Captain J. V. Furry, Assistant Quartermaster's; are assigned to duty in the Department of Dekota. Colonel Chas. H. Smith, 28th infantry, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Arkansas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Register of Land Office—W. S. Winfield, Trenton, Missouri. Receivers of Public Money—J. Reed, Trenton, Missouri; John E. Phelps, Springfield, Missouri. Also, a number of brevet appointments in the army, including those of officers deceased.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the following: Postmaster—T. P. Metter, Rolla, Missouri. Receiver of Public Money—Caleb B. Clemente, Denver, Colorado. Register of Land Office—Samuel K. Neeland, Springfield, Missouri.

PROBABLE PAROLE OF JEFF. DAVIS'

The Senate Sudiciary Committee will probably report in favor of Senator Wilson's resolution for the trial or release on parole of Jeff. Davis. It is expected Congress will adopt the resolution, and Davis be released in a week on personal recognizance.

From Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, March 26.—The Republicans nominated a full city and township ticket last night. The meeting was large and harmonious.

Church Partially Destroyed.

BOSTON, March 26.—Bunker Hill Baptist Church in Charlestown was set on fire this morning, and partially destroyed.

HARRISBURG.

Consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Surrounding Boroughs.

General Jury and General Registry Laws Passed.

Private Local Bills Passed in the House.

Local Measures Objected off the Calendar.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1867.

Consolidation.

Mr. Bigham reported an act to consolidate the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and surrounding districts into one corporation.

The act creating a general jury law and general registry and election law, was passed.

Mr. Graham had recalled the act to change the venue in the case of Milligan.

HOUSE.

Private Bills Passed.

The following private bills were passed:

To relieve John Tiernan, treasurer of Fayette county.

Act relating to the county treasurer of Allegheny county.

Creating additional return day to process in the county of Venango.

Authorizing the supervisors of Collins township to levy a tax to make side walks.

To authorize the burgess and town council of Sharpsburg to borrow money to improve said borough.

To incorporate the Tidioute Railroad.

Supplement to Mount Pleasant Railroad.

Authorizing turnpike and railroad companies in Allegheny county not paying dividends to increase the rate of tolls.

To authorize the School Directors of the borough of Irvin, Westmoreland county, to borrow money to build schools.

To authorize the School Directors of McKeesport to equalize the payment of bounties.

To organize the Monongahela City and Victory Turnpike Road Company.

Act to take the sense of the people of Indiana county on the prohibitary liquor law.

Objected Off the Calendar.

The Pittsburgh City Police Bill and act to incorporate the Sandusky and Irwin street Bridge Company, were objected off the calendar.

A Constitutional Convention—Amendments Suggested—Local Bills—Kittanning and Reynoldsville Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1867.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Some time since a resolution proposing a call for a Constitutional Convention was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Quay, of Beaver is Chairman. A report may be forthcoming during the present week, but the character of it, I am not prepared to anticipate. It is thought among Representatives and Senators with whom I have conversed, that the North-western, Western and Southern tier of counties are generally in favor of a convention. I am also told that the sentiment of the East, so far as it has been indicated, is also favorable. But thus far the press has not generally spoken out, and if the COMMERCIAL has any decided convictions on the subject, I hope it will give this Legislature the benefit of them. In referring to those who favor the call an exception of the

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION

must be made. Unless something is to be gained politically, modern democracy always opposes popular reforms. The question of calling a convention for the State of New York was carried last year by a popular vote of nearly one hundred thousand, but the Democrats generally voted against it. They are opposed to a convention in this State, unless the delegates can be selected in an arrangement of election districts different from the existing ones. Besides, they know that if such a convention should be assembled it would certainly smash one of the Democratic idols—the clause which confines the elective franchise to white male citizens. The revised New York Constitution will secure the abolition of a property qualification in that State, and let in about 5,000 colored voters to strengthen the Republican column. As they are more concentrated people in Pennsylvania than in New York, the extension of the word "white" from the Constitution would open the franchise to some fifteen or twenty thousand colored citizens, and place the Constitution in this respect in harmony with the spirit of the age and the new order of things, evolved by the rebellion. This great Commonwealth should vindicate its character for consistency, and push to their ultimate frenition, the issues for which she sent her hundreds of thousands into the field, by expunging from the fundamental law all disqualifying provisions based on color or race. Cowardice is never true statesmanship. Justice is the basis of all moral strength. When colored regiments from Connecticut were marching into Richmond just after its fall, the white people of the State were filling the ballot boxes with votes against negro suffrage. Now Republican speakers are canvassing that State in every direction, to save it the imminent disgrace of falling into the hand of "My Policy," on the first of April. Whatever the result, it is conceded that the vote in the Nutmeg State will be close. Should Governor Hawley and his associates be defeated, Johnson's hands and heart will be strengthened, and the work of reconstruction further embarrassed and delayed. The cowardly or bigoted Republicans, who two years ago allowed the negroes to be disfranchised, need and would gladly have their votes now. So, too, the people of State with the moral effects elsewhere, may be the compensating punishment for the previous wrong. The Republicans are not so strong in Pennsylvania that they can afford to undervalue these considerations. Without a colored election, the majority, in view of the large vote polled, was not so *pronounced*, as the friends of progress could have desired.

POWER TO AMEND.

The Democratic wing also insist that there is no power to amend the Constitution in any other way than the one indicated in the instrument itself. Article X provides that a majority of the members elected to each House may agree to amendments, which shall be published for three months before the next election in each county, and if in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the amendments shall again be published, then submitted to the people, and if approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the State, shall become a part of the organic law. But if a convention shall be called, I presume the Democracy will be obliged to accept in regard to our State Constitution precisely what is now noted writer, in reference to the Constitution of the United States, viz: That the Constitution has not changed, only the manner of interpreting it, and that the people will continue to respect it in such a large spirit as to find therein powers adequate to national growth and security! All paper constitutions must be stretched so as to compass the imperative needs of a great, growing and progressive people. This is the beautiful fiction of the "unwritten constitution" of England—another name for the statutes and will of the Parliament. Popular liberty is now endangered by the action of representative bodies.

OTHER AMENDMENTS—SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Prominent among the reasons that might be given in favor of a Convention, allow me to mention that of securing the abolition of special legislation for corporate privileges. Although certain bodies such as charitable and literary socities are created by the Courts, and certain manufacturing and mining companies may be created under general law, still as as the routine business of this and previous legislatures shows, nearly half of the enactments is for the creation of all sorts of corporate bodies by special legislation. Our neighbors act more wisely.

CORPORATIONS IN OTHER STATES

Are now generally created by virtue of general laws, and thus, the necessity for corrupt, partizan and partial legislation avoided. Section 8 of the Constitution of New York prescribes that "corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws." By article XIII. of the Ohio Constitution, it is declared that, "the General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers." "Corporations may be framed under general laws." In Illinois, "corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges, may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases, where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws."

All laws in Illinois conferring banking privileges must be first submitted to a vote of the people. Nearly all the more modern State Constitutions prohibit special legislation in aid of corporate privileges.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS OR COMMISSIONERS.

Of the 1,662 bills which have been reported to the present Legislature, full eighty per cent. are purely local, and many merely personal bills. Every one of them was properly a subject for the county courts or commissioners, or what would be better if created, a county board of Supervisors. The Constitution should be so amended as to confine this mass of petty legislation within the county where it originated, where the parties are known, the merits of the request understood, and where the evidence of fact or of public feeling is readily accessible. Such an amendment would remove from the Legislature a fruitful source of demoralization, elevate and dignify the character of the legislative proceedings, and leave the representatives sufficient time to consider deliberately, and mature carefully such acts of a general character as might come before them. Now, legislation is not by merit but by favoritism. "If you will help me to get through John Smith's bill, I'll help you on Peter Funk's." Or as a member put it to me not long since, while felicitating himself on his success with a certain bill—"You see the Philadelphia delegation was all right; our friends went with them, on the Sunday car question."

YET ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Which would contribute more than any other to improve the intellectual calibre and moral status of the Pennsylvania Legislature—the election at large of at least one-third of the Senators and Representatives. The importance and necessity of such a reform in State Legislatures as this change would effect is being largely discussed by advanced minds. It has been adopted in the bill providing for delegates to the New York Convention. I speak from careful observation of this Legislature when I say that the votes of members are usually controlled by considerations generally more exceptionable. You have seen the operations of the system in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad loan bill and the Connellsville road bill. What Bismark denounces as the spirit of "particularism" which makes the German mind so intractable on the pending work of unification—i. e., the disposition to regard local laws and customs as paramount to measures of general State policy, is the characteristic of our legislation. Members move in local grooves and ruts. They seldom ask themselves, "Is this measure for the interest of the State at large?" But the reelection in nine cases out of ten is "I wonder what the people down in my county think about this." The members elected at large, without regard to district, would be men of State reputation, and of abilities and largeness of views commensurate with such reputation—because a man does not acquire such a reputation without having first been brought to the favorable attention of the State, by the exhibition of pre-eminent knowledge, experience, ability and energy. Such a representation would act as a check upon hasty or corrupt legislation. It would be in a position to speak for the State at large, and upon the merits of every question, and independently of local sympathies. Other suggestions occur to me if space could be allowed.

Certain members seem afraid of the negro question and fear a call for a convention might face the Republican party a Supreme Court next fall, out the question must be met and the party cannot afford to do wrong for the sake of a temporary triumph.

LOCAL MATTERS.

From the mass of bills in place and bills reported from committee on Friday, I enumerate the following as of interest to your section:

BILLS IN PLACE.

Supplement to an act entitled an act to establish a ferry at Tabb's End, Venango county; act requiring supervisors to lay cinder footwalks; to authorize citizens of Reserve township to vote on the question of annexation to Allegheny City.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Pittsburgh; to compel owners of abandoned oil wells to keep them cased or plugged; to incorporate a law library in Warren county (the representative from that county should be made a dead head life member); to establish a ferry across the Allegheny River, at Fleeting Springs, Venango county; to exempt the Poor House and House of employment of Washington county from road and school taxes; increasing the capital stock of the Venango Petroleum Company; incorporate the North Pittsburgh Co-operative Society; same of East Birmingham; Building and Savings Association of Pittsburgh; incorporating Monongahela Bridge Company; same of Wilson's, in Collins township; to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Allegheny river at or near Taylor street, in the Ninth ward.

KITTANNING, RURAL VALLEY AND REYNOLDSVILLE RAILROAD.

A bill was introduced this evening by Mr. F. Meehling, member from Armstrong county, for the incorporation of a western railroad with the above title. Should the bill pass and the road be built, it will become an important tributary to the business of Pittsburgh, as the commercial entrepot of West Pennsylvania. The proposed route, is from Kittanning, through Armstrong, Jefferson, Elk, Indiana and Cambron counties, a distance of eighty miles, terminating at Walnut Bend,, on the Philadelphia and Erie road. The incorporators—men of wealth and influence in their several sections—are John B. Finley, William Phillips, Alexander Reynolds, Alexander Colwell, Jr., George A. Barnard, George A. Gormly, John McElroy, P. W. Jenks, James W. Gillespie, Wm. E. Gillespie, Charles Bonsall, Henry Jennings, R. C. Winslow, Franklin Mechling and Wm. Mealy. The proposed line is to run from Kittanning, thence up the valley of Cowanshannock, to Punxsutawney, up the valley of Stump creek, to Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, to link to intersect Philadelphia and Erie Road at Walnut Bend. There is an inexhaustible supply of coal and iron on the upper end of this route. Bituminous coal veins from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness exist, and a supply of the best pine lumber, almost inexhaustible. The right of way has already been ceded and each land owner on the route agrees to subscribe the following amounts of stock for every acre of land owned by him. Capital stock $2,000,000, in shares of $50, with power of sufficient increase to complete and equip the road. Other incorporated companies are authorized to subscribe to the stock in the same manner as private parties. Road to be commenced within three and completed within ten years. If it shall please the Pennsylvania Central to make no objection to this bill, it will become a law at the present session.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1867.

THE CRETANS DEFIANT.

The *Tribune's* Crete letter of the 24th ult., says the insurgents have been successful in two important battles. The whole island is again in arms, and the people are more determined than ever to be satisfied with nothing short of annexation to Greece.

A TERRIBLE STORM

Prevailed at Atlantic City during the latter part of last week. A portion of the Light House Cottage was inundated. About seventy feet of the building was carried away. The sea covered the town on Atlantic Avenue as far as the United States Hotel and railroad depot. All the cedar trees opposite the light house were carried away. Such a storm has not raged in the vicinity for twenty or thirty years.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

D. Appleton & Co. have given one hundred thousand dollars worth of books to the Peabody Institute for use in the South.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers City of Limerick, from England, and Palmyra, from Liverpool, arrived today.

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA.

The Quarantine commissioners are making extensive preparations in view of the anticipated visit of the epidemic of cholera from Europe the coming summer. The West Bank buildings can't possibly be ready for use before midsummer. The hulk of the steamship Illinois is now in the lower bay, and receives all sick persons brought into port on shipboard. The hospital ship Falcon will soon be sent down the bay, and application made to the Secretary of War for the use of the steamship Empire City.

IN HARNESS AGAIN.

Thurlow Weed appears in print to-day as leading editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Japanese Commissioners, accompanied by Generals Halleck and McDowell and Lieut. Col. C. Brooks, Japanese commercial agent, yesterday visited the fortifications in the harbor. To-day they visited the navy yard on Mare Island.

The bark Louis Kniffer, one hundred days from Hong Kong, arrived. The ships Winged Arrow and Reindeer, for Liverpool, with full cargoes of breadstuffs, sailed.

More Robbery at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 26.—On Saturday night four robbers broke into the house of Henry Rapp, a farmer near Brighton. A neighbor named Jacob Johnson went to his assistance when one of the robbers shot him down and wounded Mr. Rapp. Rapp stabbed one, and the gang fled.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—James S. Thomas, the present Mayor of the city, was nominated for re-election by the Radical Convention today. A heavy rain fell last night. The weather to-day is very wet.

Grain Elevator Burned.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Brady & Co.'s Elevator at Waterloo, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Monday. Twenty thousand bushels of grain was consumed. Loss $15,000; insured.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Sunday Gazette* says that Stephens and a number of American officers are in Paris. They are quite innocent of the rising in Ireland, which took them by surprise. The *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, has an article on the Fenian movement, in which it hints that the United States Government connived at the rebellion, in the interest of Russia, as a means of embarrassing England at a critical moment of her diplomacy on the Eastern question.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Ben. Butler Makes an Explanation.

He Asserts Mrs. Surratt's Innocence.

SHARP REPLY FROM MR. BINGHAM.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN reported a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association.

The bill to amend the organic act of Colorado territory was passed.

The joint resolution to restrain the issue of Agricultural College scrip to States lately in rebellion, till they be represented in Congress, came up.

Mr. MORTON opposed the whole system under which this scrip was issued, as playing into the hands of speculators. The bill passed and goes to the President.

The bill to fix the 1st of June as the day the bankrupt bill goes into operation, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, after the rejection of an amendment, changing it to the 1st of January.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that the Department was unadvised of any suspension of work by the Union Pacific road, and unprepared to recommend any legislation. Tabled.

Mr. HOWE reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, House joint resolution relative to claims of certain Northern creditors, which passed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the constitution abolishing slavery, declaring immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a republican form of Government by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens. It provides that every citizen shall have the right to vote in every State or Territory at all elections for Federal, State or local officers of every kind, on equal terms, without regard to race or color, all State or Territorial constitutions or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported House resolution for adjournment, with an amendment by way of substitute. The Judiciary Committee recommend, in lieu of House resolution, that the two Houses adjourn on Thursday to meet at twelve o'clock. After considerable debate, several propositions were made and voted down.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S proposition was adopted; yeas 21, nays 17.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS the Attorney General was directed to report whether the title to the public property at Harper's Ferry is held in fee simple or merely in trust by the President for specific use.

Mr. SAWYER presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Menomenee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish copies of the correspondence of Captain Switzeld, formerly Provost Marshal of the 9th District of Missouri, with the District Marshal, Burnett, in reference to the loyalty of the people of that district.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a joint resolution to change the mode of payment of mileage and compensation of members and Senators. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRISWOLD asked leave to offer a resolution directing that not more than four millions shall be withdrawn from circulation in any one month.

Mr. BROMALL objected.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a joint resolution providing for the necessary surveys for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution authorizing the employment of brevet Brigadier General Seth Eastman in the decoration of the Capitol. Passed.

Mr. COVODE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to secure payment to Captain Poe, of the boundless soldier, under the law, looking to an increase of the clerical force, in the second auditor's office. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER called the attention of members to the fact that Mr. BINGHAM had received and altered and materially changed the *Globe* reporter's manuscript of the personal debate last week between himself and Mr. Bingham.

Mr. BUTLER then laid on the desk of the members a printed pamphlet showing the report as written and the printing as the most unfair. In defense of his own position, made the other day, that Mrs. Surratt was hung without sufficient evidence, he charged that Judge Bond's diary, which showed all his movements preparatory to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was kept from the knowledge of the Court, and it now appeared that it had been spoliated by having eighteen pages of it cut out and left after it got into the hands of the government. He said there is still remaining in the diary a remarkable instance within a few hours of Booth's death, and quoted from memory.

"I have endeavored to cross the Potomac five times, and failed. I am now to return to Washington and give myself up and clear myself from this great crime." He contended this piece of evidence would have shown Mrs. Surratt's innocence. In his judgment, the whole case now known showed that up to a certain hour, meant the capture and abduction of Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of the change, she would have had no knowledge of the intended assassination, and therefore could not have been convicted.

If all the testimony had been presented, we should have been able to pursue the accomplices of Booth to the end of the line, changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination, who it was that was to profit by the assassination, and that would not profit by the capture of Lincoln; who it was that should succeed Lincoln in case the bullet made a fatal wound.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that in the excitement and hurry at the time, it so happened that the report of my reply to the gentlemen was taken down imperfectly, and sent to me of remarks made by me in the House. The gentleman may examine it and will fail to find in the corrections a single accusation that is not by express words or by necessary implication in the report as it had started. When the time arrived for the speaker to put the question, What charge is he complaining of? That I said he had condemned without knowing or caring for evidence? I say so yet. If he is to be held over his reputed to be, then he is to be pitied for coming to the House and attacking his peers for not consenting to admit the testimony of a man accused made after the fact. I defy him, by an investigation which he dare institute, to find there or elsewhere any communication came into my hands purporting to be the production of J. Wilkes Booth that was not made after the fact, and long after the fact. Is there any lawyer in America or England who would say the ravings and declarations of an accused felon after the fact in evidence which the advocate of the Government is bound to admit in any court. I treat with contempt and scorn any intimation from any quarter that I have suppressed testimony. I am under obligation to admit any such evidence as the law does not require it. The common law, the growth and gathered wisdom of a thousand years excludes it. Perhaps that great monument of wisdom and learning is not equal to the incomparable genius of the unconquerable hero of Fort Fisher. [Laughter, which the Speaker endeavored to suppress.]

Mr. BUTLER—I will make a remark, but Mr. BINGHAM would not let him, adding that the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to ask favors at his hands.

Mr. BINGHAM continued—I never saw any memorandum of Wilkes Booth which indicated any plan or motive by which he was to carry out his projected conspiracy. I never saw any such thing, and I am not surprised that the gentleman could not see the book which he put into his pocket.

Mr. BUTLER again essayed to make an explanation, but with no result.

Mr. BINGHAM said: No, sir, I don't care about it. Having refused to inspect the book on which he based his charges, he may now imitate the example seen in the vision of the apocalypse, and turn round and eat it. [Laughter.] The gentleman talks of a spoliated book. Who did it? That is as about as interesting an inquiry as that which I referred to the other day, "Who killed Cock Robin?" Who knows that it is spoliated? If John Wilkes Booth tore pages out of it, was that spoliation? The gentleman's words are as impressive as they are unwarranted. "Let the gilded jade wince; my withers are unwrung." I challenge him, and dare him to produce anywhere, in this or any other tribunal, to assert that I spoliated any book. Such a charge as that, without any title of evidence, is only fit to come from a man who lives in a bottle and is fed with a spoon. [Laughter.] What is the other statement here, showing the heartlessness of this accusation; it is in utter disregard and contempt for all decency and all law. It is that I controlled the evidence in the court. The gentleman knows I was not the official organ of that court; he knows that its record was the Judge Advocate General of the United States, and yet I am to be at fault because I did not over-rule the official organ of the court.

The gentleman has undertaken a task entirely beyond his powers, and only proves in this thing which he has undertaken to do, that the executors of the war on his part, in this instance as in others, is by no means up to the high and sounding manifesto. [Laughter.] Let the gentleman read my argument on that subject and let him show wherein it is false, corrupt, malicious or unjust.

Mr. BUTLER tried to make a brief explanation, but Mr. BINGHAM and others objected.

Mr. WARD asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting Montgomery Blair's declaration that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted, and Mr. Butler's declaration to the same effect, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter.

Objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules to allow it to be offered.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a joint resolution in regard to the sale of the Marine Hospital at Evansville, Indiana. Adopted.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution declaring the meaning of the second section of the act of the 2nd of March, 1861, relating to property lost in the military service. Passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the issuing of patents affecting the grants in California. Passed.

The SPEAKER presented a Clerk of the House, stating that he had received from the Secretary of State with tary reconstruction act, and he the Secretary would promulgate

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the mittee, reported back Mr. D reference to the payment of substitute providing that Sena and delegates having taken the entitled to receive their compens The substitute was agreed to and

Mr. BOUTWELL reported a l office of Solicitor of the Co a bureau in the office of the Att Passed.

Senate amendments to Hou crease the force in the Patent O curred in.

Senate amendments to the Hou lution relative to claims of cer creditors were referred to the J mittee.

Adjourned.

FROM CHARLES

Negro Ratification Meeting--- Attacked.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—A mas rally the Republican platform lat by the Union League was held th

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars, and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

OUR Harrisburg letter discusses the question of a Constitutional Convention, and presents several other matters of interest to Western Pennsylvania.

SENATOR LOWRY, of Erie, declared in his place a few days since, that no proper Free Railroad Bill had yet been brought forward. We ask him, then, as a Free Railroad man, to lose no time in bringing forward one, and pressing it to a vote. Let the distinguished Senator throw himself into the work, relieve his party friends of the position in which they are now placed, and secure for the people what they so much desire.

THE responsible Republican majority in the Legislature ought not to lose sight of the fact, that with scarcely an exception the press of the State demands the passage of an effective Free Railroad Law, and that the Republican press, with one accord, has warned the Legislature of the consequences of violating the pledge the party is under to give the people such a law at the present session. Should not only this pledge be violated, but the pending disabling act be passed, how can the responsible Republican majority face the people?

MEMENTO MORI.

The political decrease of some men, although it may be a melancholy subject for them to contemplate and an unpleasant event for them to meet, may yet be regarded by their fellow men not only with philosophic composure, but even with lively satisfaction. Whether it be anticipated as a probable event or reflected on as a fact accomplished, the great public has not far to go for consolation in the case. Their constituency generally, by a slight transposition adapt, and then gratefully adopt, the trite phrase of condolence used on melancholy occasions, and say, What is their loss is our unspeakable gain. And so, the circle of mourners is kept to very small numbers.

There has been and there is now a class of politicians, composed of several varieties, which it would be no detriment or grief to the good men of the country to excuse from all further attempts in the political world—the only one in which they themselves seem disposed to do anything. They are found in larger and in smaller fields of operation—in the nation, the State, the county, the ward. They are devoted to the public good for their own advantage, and very often betake themselves to the management of the business of the public, because they lack capacity or application necessary to make private business successful. The political decease of some men is, we believe, a real benefit to the circles in which they have, as politicians, moved and had their being.

In the Southern States of this Union there has been a terrific mortality among the politicians. Centper cent. is the smallest figure that will express the mortality. In fact, the States themselves may be said to have nearly succumbed to political congestion. In each of them there is a vast necropolis, where hundreds of once famous politicians lie snugly entombed. They have, in the old days of glory, represented negroes in Congress, and controlled the votes of thousands of whites; they have marched at the head of regiments and divisions against the Union, they have been cabinet ministers and high functionaries under the Confederacy; but now they have no office, no vote, no political life. They are politically dead, and no honest, loyal man sheds a tear over their graves. Such politicians as they have shown themselves to be, are not needed in this nation. Their disfranchisement, virtually their own act, is a matter not of grief, but of congratulation to every good and impartial citizen. Instead of contriving how to restore them to political life, we ought to be only solicitous how to supply their place with better men. Their political tomb may be a warning to others tempted to enter into like conspiracies against their country. In this sense we are disposed to say, let it be durable as brass or as granite. Their restoration to the full privileges of citizens, unless after long probation, would be an encouragement to political crime. Every loyal and patriotic man in the United States may be entirely resigned to the perpetual exclusion of the leading rebels, as a class, from all participation in the political affairs of the country they have tried so desperately to destroy.

Turning the eye from the past to the future, and from distant scenes to our own Commonwealth, we still find the field of vision containing matters of political death. When corruption, the usual *consequent* of death, makes its appearance and gains extensive progress in the *living* politician, the thought suggests itself that it is high time he should shuffle off his political coil. From this standpoint, can be seen an approaching epidemic that will carry off no small number of Pennsylvania politicians. By the Ides of October, the great inquest will render, on, them, the verdict of *felo de se*, and they will be left to celebrate at their own leisure their own obsequies. They may find spheres in which they may be more useful and where they may reap more honor, but in the management of public affairs, having shown themselves incompetent, or unworthy of trust, their constituents will expect no further labors at their hands. "*Memento mori*" is a monitory motto that might advantageously be blazoned in council chambers and legislative halls.

There is another class who have yielded to political death, without bringing any sensible loss or grief to the country in consequence. Those Democratic politicians who imbibed the contagion of the rebellion are as practically defunct as the rebels themselves. Their voices are heard in no Legislative Halls. Their names are seen in no political journals, even the party for which they lived, and in which they died never speak of them above a whisper, and their old antagonists have absolutely forgotten them. They are not missed. Their retirement to the shades of private life entails no loss, and to loyal and true men occasions only the better hope for the country. And so it is, with those formally disfranchised for rebellion. It is ridiculous and absurd to say that their re-instatement in forfeited privileges is necessary for the administration of government, or, in other words, that the country cannot afford to let so much political ability and experience lie idle. Enough has been seen, for the past few years, of their destructive activity, to make faithful citizens quite willing to have them repose in perpetual impotence.

REPUBLICAN VITALITY.

The New York *Times* says: "At the close of the war, all parties as such, were substantially broken up." This is an extraordinary statement. As applied to the Democratic party, it is incorrect, since that party was shattered fatally long before the close of the war—in fact, before it began. In reference to the Republican party, so far from being broken up at the close of the war, its vigor and vitality were never greater than at that hour. And it has since shown no symptom of weakness and given no indication of breaking up. Every successive election demonstrates its energy and the consolidated unity of its organization.

The very argument or proof to show its frailty rather shows its well cemented and firm foundations. It can express dissent from those reputed to be Republican leaders, and it can disown and frustrate their measures, as it has done to some extent, without at all weakening or endangering the strong bonds of loyalty, by which its joint action for the restoration of the country, to order and prosperity, is insured. It is a very strange doctrine to promulgate, that the unity and energy of the Republican party are brought into doubt in proportion as it dissents from any action, sentiment or measure of Mr. STEVENS or Mr. SUMNER, or any other distinguished member of the party.

The vitality of the Republican party and its unity have been demonstrated not only in the elections of every loyal State for the past two years, since the close of the war, but especially in the prompt repudiation of that Philadelphia Convention scheme, whose untimely destiny Mr. RAYMOND laments about as tenderly as the rebels do the "lost cause." That enterprise was started on the *hypothesis* that the old parties were broken up. But the event has proved the egregious mistake of that hypothesis. Not only was the Republican party not broken up, at the close of the war, but its aims have not been changed, nor has the occasion for its firm and united action been removed. It continues this day, as during the war, to labor for the safety of the Union, and the liberty and prosperity of the entire people.

TWO PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

We do not undertake the task of controverting the generally received maxim, that in unity there is strength. Yet in the case of the people of the States lately in rebellion, that maxim does not hold good. In their present political condition, to which they have been brought by their past wrong action, division in sentiment and organization is the best thing that could happen to them. The unity of opinion which they have endeavored to exhibit, is naturally taken as the dregs of the old rebellion, and, as such, is made the ground of distrust. Hence arises the necessity, as the matter presents itself to those who rightfully have the office of adjusting the old difficulties, for devising and adopting measures of reconstruction without much regard to the sentiments and wishes of the people, they being reckoned still under the reign of sentiments hostile to the Union. The Southern people may truly say, then, what, perhaps, no people ever could before, divided we stand, united we fall.

The development of *cross lines* of party opinion and organization, therefore, we deem the most healthful indication in the Southern States. It shows the breaking up of that cast iron uniformity that was imposed by the military despotism of the war period, and, as above intimated, it opens a line for the extension of confidence to the Southern people themselves, and affords opportunity for cherishing again, as of old, common political sympathies. All this tends to the strengthening of a hope that the political affairs of the entire country will ere long be adjusted on a basis of universal justice and equality.

On the question, which may justly be regarded as embracing the whole of the domestic politics of the country, the question of reconstruction, there is evidently arising this auspicious diversity of sentiment, that we refer to, even among the most decided of the late rebels. And the diversity of sentiment will eventually lead to corresponding organizations. On the vital question, some are for reticence and inaction, others for prompt and hearty cooperation in carrying forward the measures adopted by the Union Government. Senator PARSONS, of Alabama, for example, earnestly counsels inactivity, so do some of the journals in different States, while on the other hand, Ex-Governor BROWN and others advise immediate action under the law. That unreliable and mysterious man, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, takes one side, while the great rebel Generals LEE, HAMPTON and LONGSTREET favor acquiescent action. The Richmond *Enquirer* says on the one side, in favor of passivity and delay, "let us practice a discreet reticence;" and speaks of some in the South who "are riding, whip and spur, after reconstruction." The Mobile *Register*, on the other side, says, "if we sit down in hopeless despair and helpless cowardice, there is no depth of humiliation and slavery too low for our deservings."

It is evident there are two parties in the South, and that their appearance under their proper colors is what the inveterate rebels most dread. The considerations which we have suggested operate powerfully with the Union men to show themselves distinctly and fearlessly, for while they do not they are identified with their antagonists, and share in the political inconveniences and disabilities consequent on the rebellion, along with them.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Outside of Philadelphia, the approval of Gov. GEARY'S veto of the Monopoly Bill by the Press, is unanimous and hearty. It seldom happens the Executive of a great State succeeds in winning so much approbation by a single act. If those members of the Legislature who follow the fortunes of the Monopoly would realize in what estimation they are held, let them reverse the case; the measure of approval for GEARY is the sum of the popular condemnation felt for them. If they would yet avoid the results which they are bringing upon themselves, let them turn in their course and give the people an effectual Free Railroad Law. There is yet time—will they do it?

As a sample of the things the people are saying of Gov. GEARY and the Legislature we give the following quotations:

[From the Sharon Herald.]

The people thought last Fall that, for once, they had a Legislature which could not be swallowed by the great monster, notorious as were its abilities in that line of business, but they were deceived, and must have been utterly undone, had not the Governor proved himself to big a dose to be taken down, or even reduced to swallowing proportions by the bribes with which the monster crushes its victims. The Governor's arguments are able, and his logic good, and the boldness with which he stands up manfully to spike the people of the State with confidence in his ability and integrity during may be live to protect the rights of the people.

It is useless, we suppose, to grumble at or denounce the men who voted out this veto, but we cannot refrain a throw for the wish of the majority of the people, they would have presented an open front against it, and if they disregarded it then, who can say it is to-day? They are not to be bought with pay in their pockets. No, let them die easy, but it is time the spotlight were turned on, and the men they are poked the better it will be for the hostility of honest men.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

The question of railroads was regarded of such paramount importance previous to the late election, that pledges were exacted from the candidates for Gubernatorial honors. Governor Geary announced that he was heartily opposed to the creation of any system of railroad monopoly in the State, believing it inimical to the spirit of a republican form of government. He has strictly complied with the pledges given, and even that he was not worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the people. By the exercise of his gubernatorial prerogative in vetoing the grand salt-ine for unlimited railroad facilities, Gov. Geary departs from the mere political engineery of legislative corruption, and rises to the sublime heights of statesmanship.

[From the Berks Journal.]

Gov. Geary, who stands pledged in favor of a liberal Railroad law, is said to be justly indignant at the half-way measure now before the Legislature, and if it passes, both houses he will not sign it. If so, all the Pennsylvania Democracy alive to voting this year of their years, after national affairs are settled, the question should be brought fairly before the people—whether the State is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or not. There is no prospect of relief from the Legislature.

THE Capital of the nation was a quiet town on Sunday last. All the places in which liquor is sold "by the small," and drunk in large quantities, were closed on that day. The consequences were, a day of quietness and good order, much relished by good citizens, and probably considerable grumbling by that class of humane people whose business it is to deal out the stuff and take in the currency.

THE Philadelphia *Press* seems to be inconsolable because the cars do not run in the streets on Sunday, and yet has nothing to say in favor of their running where the people need them and want them throughout the State, on other days. The zeal, apparently wasted on the former subject, might advantageously, we respectfully suggest, be devoted to the latter.

CHOLERA hints are given to this country, from Europe, in official correspondence. At ports, from which extensive emigration destined to this country is expected, the disease is said to have been lingering all winter, and recently to have given signs of increase. The note of warning is not sounded too early. Eastern cities are making endeavors to ward off the pestilential visitation. Those who do nothing but wait may be considered as inviting its advent. Our doctrine is, that prevention is better than cure. A clean city is more apt to be healty, than one as far from cleanly as ours. If we cannot have a clear atmosphere, we need not have the air loaded with the exhalations of dirty streets and alleys.

THE small organ at Washington is getting more and more vituperative against Congress. If its distinguished patron wishes to be represented in skillful and persistent scolding and fretting at the "Legislative Department," and all that it does, he must be highly pleased by the performance of the organ.

AMERICA IN THE EAST.—A Paris letter says: The French papers cannot get rid of the idea that the Government of the United States and that of Russia are intriguing together in the East, and the Fenian business in Ireland is supposed to be urged on by the United States so as to occupy England, while Russia is preparing all the plans for "liberating," as she calls it, "the suffering Christians of the East"—in other words, while she is consolidating her plans for pounding on Constantinople. At present it looks as if her plans were consummated, and as if the Eastern question were about to be opened again.

A NEW YORK SCANDAL.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* says all that has been written of late concerning a very rich man of the Metropolis, and his domestic relations, must of course be true; "but," says the correspondent, "if a lady, not to be mentioned, should shortly depart for France, the owner of the prettiest domicil in Paris, and a fine villa on the Rhine in her own right, will divorce in her pocket, never say who whispered it. And if such an event should never come to pass, it will be because the lady in question declines the proposed terms, considering, I suppose, that five millions are not quite her legal third of fifty millions, more or less.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ISSUE.—Mr. McCulloch has written a letter concerning the alleged fraudulent issue of Government bonds, in which he says: "The report to which you refer originated with parties who are operating in gold. We have instituted the most thorough and searching examination of the Currency Bureau by the most competent men, and are satisfied that the report is utterly without foundation. We have no reason to believe, nor do we believe that there has been an over issue of a single dollar."

THE *Herald* seems to be thankful for the burning of such buildings as was the Winter Garden Theatre. It says: If it were not for the "Fire King" our metropolis would make but little architectural progress. The mass of eyesores in the shape of ugly buildings, and purifies our atmosphere by the destruction of nests of infection. There is not a quarter of the city, in fact, which need not be said to owe its improvement to his interference.

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.—An arrangement has been made by which all goods shipped to this point over the Pennsylvania Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads by "the Union Line," are delivered to our business men at their doors. Heretofore they have been delivered at Bridgeport station, and had to be brought over at the expense of the consignees, who claim that they now get goods by this line more cheaply and quickly than over the Baltimore line.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Baltimore *Sun* publishes a ridiculous story that Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, announces that he has given up all hope of the Republicans carrying that State. The statement is wholly false. Senator FERRY has in all quarters expressed the opinion that Gov. Hawley would be re-elected. More than that, the Democrats of sense and sagacity have within a day or two expressed the same opinion.

THE preparations for the military expeditions against the hostile Indians of the far West are progressing. A dispatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa, states that troops are continually arriving there. General Sherman is perfecting a plan for a thorough putting down of the Indian outrages and for the protection of Western settlements and emigrants.

The Orange Furnace Company, near Jackson, Ohio, has failed. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $60,000. Cause of the failure—outside speculations of James Watson, its business manager, with the funds of the company. So says the *Jackson Standard.*

A theological school for colored ministers has been established at Augusta, Georgia, with thirty attendants. A reverend gentleman of high culture has been assigned to the charge of it.

A Vermont man recently bought twenty-six railroad tickets, intending to take his wife and twenty-four children to the West. Among the two dozen are eleven pair of twins—all boys.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKINNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

WHENEVER YOU ARE DYSPEPTIC.

For Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, and for the speedy cure of any kind of disorder that originates or proceeds from a disordered state of the Stomach or Bowels,

Give ear, all ye people, 'tis truthful and sure, No medicine equals Coe's World Dyspepsia Cure, Indigestion and Dyspepsia yield at once to its power, Sick headache, sick stomach in less than an hour.

Debilitated, weakened no appetite, no life, No desire to labor in the world's busy strife, Headache, backache, pain in the side, and in the chest, I bid you be of "good cheer," for "I bring relief."

We promise you all, 'pon our honor, our name, To cure the worst of cases or forfeit price and fame; No case of Dyspepsia was ever known to endure, Now in grappled and seized by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Fifth street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

REFINED SUGARS.

100 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
20 bbls. Powdered Sugar, Penna.;
300 bbls. A, B, & C, Golden Yellow,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FISH.

500 kegs Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and kitts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
1,000 half bbls. Lake Herring;
250 half bbls. White Fish,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

NEW BACON—

HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS,
WHITE FISH,
LAKE HERRING, &c., &c.

Arriving and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

345 LIBERTY ST.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.
1 new Open Buggy, eastern made.
2 new sets of fine Buggy Harness.
Will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Visit to One of Their Camps.

A Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald* pretends to have visited a regular Fenian camp somewhere in Ireland. The sketch is good, even if the truth is doubtful. Here is a specimen:

On reaching a part of the road where the giant form of Kippure mountain lowers grandly above the calm but inky waters of Lough Bray, and where the road hangs, as it were, between earth and heaven; above, the mountain; below, a steep and sheer descent into the vale of Glencree, there first became visible the signs of a body of men. As we had driven along I had seen small parties of twos and threes, but here a regular encampment seemed to have been formed.

The formation of the ground was such that no idea could be formed of the number of men in occupation, but there appeared a quantity, and all I saw apparently in good spirits, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. I was detained by an outpost until my escort spoke to the commander, who soon appeared. He was a man of about twenty-five years of age, tall and of gentlemanly deportment. He wore an entire suit of dark tweed, with a cap of green cloth and harp in front. When informed of my errand he politely but firmly declined to allow any inspection of his position or force, and recommended my immediate return, a piece of advice which under the circumstances I considered equivalent to a command, and which I at once acted upon.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the anthracite coal trade rules very dull and the prospect for the coming season is by no means flattering. Those great consumers of coal, the forges and foundries, and the steam marine of the country, do not promise that activity and consumption of coal necessary to make the trade active. The railroad tonnage is up to that of last year at corresponding time but there is little demand for consumption, the stock all the time increasing at the coal centers. The carrying companies are doing what they can to strengthen the trade by reducing freights, allowing drawbacks on coal shipped, &c., but with little prospect of effecting any material increase. The difficulty lies deeper, and is to be found in the depression which is existing this season as the result of confidence in the future. If those great interests that use most coal could be assured that there would be a future marked at better or ever present prices, they would continue production, thus giving employments to industry and activity to all kinds of business.

AFRICA A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—It is a hard time for African travelers. Dr. Livingstone has been murdered in Zanzibar. Girard was murdered or drowned. The English Consul and missionaries are still prisoners in Abyssinia, with little hope of relief. The English Government has sent out a party of artisans with guns and machinery for the Emperor Theodore, in exchange for the Consul and missionaries; but who knows that he will not keep them all? The workmen who are on the way have, however, agreed to take the chances. Mr. du Chaillu got safe home, but his book is a story of difficulties and disasters. There is no telling what may be done for Africa by the processes of transplantation and miscegenation, but Africa at home is a pretty hopeless case, and costs more than it comes to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING OPENING.

MISS M. RITCHEY,

Will open on THURSDAY, 28th inst., an elegant assortment of the most fashionable styles of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At No. 100 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between WM. McCULLOUGH and TIBUR. MAZURIE, under the style of McCullough & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All the assets and the firm are transferred to J. A. MAZURIE for settlement at the office of the Company.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
TIBUR. MAZURIE.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a Copartnership, and will continue the carry on the Tobacco trade in the Brandon, under the name and style of McCULLOUGH & CO., Old Stand, corner of Pike and Washington streets, Pittsburgh, and Water and Fulton street and River Avenue, Allegheny.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
J. P. KENNEDY.

NOTICE IN ADMIRALTY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at the suit of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, for the use of the Commonwealth, &c., against the "Forest City," her tackel, apparel and furniture, and praying process against said steamboat, and that the said steamboat, her tackel, apparel and furniture, may be condemned and sold, &c.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under seal of the said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamboat, her tackel, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the city of Pittsburgh in the said District, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and make their claims and oppose their claims and to make their allegation in that behalf.

Dated this 25th day of March, A. D., 1867.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

CAUTION.

All persons having in their possession ALE BARRELS, branded Oregon Brewery, the Forest of Barrels, are forbidden to deliver to any person excepting PIER, DANNALS & CO., or their agents, the same having been purchased by me.

R. W. PIER.

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Have removed their OFFICE to No. 12, CORNER OF FIRST AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED.

$50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED; interest 7 10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address

REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

HALLOWED SONGS.

Hymn Book

USED IN

Daily Prayer Meeting.

PRICE, $1 00.

NEW SUPPLY.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

CANNED

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Winslow's Green Corn, Lima Beans, Succotash, Maltby's Green Peas, Tomatoes, Peaches, Pineapples, Pears, Cherries, Strawberries, Damson Plums, Blackberries, &c. Also, Shaker Dried Corn. The above goods are warranted to keep in any climate. For sale Wholesale or Retail, by

LEWIS & McCLURE,
No. 116 Liberty street.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh roll Butter; Lard, 1,000 lbs fresh leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches, 200 bush bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 boxes mild cutting Cream Cheese; 200 boxes mild cutting Goshen Cheese; 250 boxes mild cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls, bright and clear; Apples, 100 bbls, choice Russet, &c. For sale by Producers in store. For sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

COACH-MAKERS'

ROTARY VISES.

I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They are the best Vises in the market for Coach-makers.

JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 Wood street.

SASSAFRAS BARK.

1,000 POUNDS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.
eod

STEEL GUAGING RODS FOR U.S. Inspectors, on hand and made to order by

JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 Wood st.

POTASH.

20 CASKS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

300 boxes Prime Messina Oranges;
150 boxes Prime Messina Lemons;

Landing and to arrive at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS, FIGS, DATES.

1,000 drums New Crop Figs;
25 frails Dates;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
500 packages Layers; do Wholes, Halves, and quarter Boxes to arrive, at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUNDRIES, SUNDRIES.

50 cases whole, halves and qrs. Boxes Sardines;
500 boxes New No. 1 Herrings;
100 boxes Yarmouth Bloater Herring;
10 bbls Assorted English Pickles;

Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

150 bbls Flour;
25 bbls Sorghum;
20 bbls Dried Apples;
20 bbls Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 hf bbls Herring;
25 bbls Mackerel;
25 kegs Lard;
150 new Flour Barrels;
3 bbls Pickles;
50 bbls Potatoes;
100 bbls Green Apples;
10 bbls Navy Beans;
15 bbls Roll Butter;
25 kegs Packed Butter;
25 hf bbls White Fish;
100 lbs W. R. Cheese;
30 tons Timothy Hay;
2 bbls New Cider;
4 kegs Apple Butter;

STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANEL DECORATIONS.

EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHAN, AND

LOUIS XIV.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,

No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

OPENING.

MISS A. M. RICHEY,

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, 28TH INST.,

THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY

15 ST. CLAIR STREET.

THE

IRON CITY MONTHLY,

ILLUSTRATED,

A Compendium of Facts concerning Pittsburgh and Vicinity, for Strangers and the Public Generally.

WILL BE READY

ABOUT THE THIRD OF APRIL.

Address all communications to

GEO. W. PITTOCK & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Office, DISPATCH BUILDING, P. O. Box, 1,406 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
THE CELEBRATED LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Newhouse Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS.

The Great Household Remedy

TO THE PUBLIC—I have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE for the sale of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

In the City of Pittsburgh, and have authorized A. T. FAHNESTOCK and D. M. HOLTON, as my Agents, to carry on and manage the same.

B. MISHLER.

Lancaster, March 14, 1867.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

Wholesale Branch House,

26 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

☞ We ask but a trial to convince anyone of their intrinsic medicinal value.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

eod

SUMMER

OYSTERS.

REYMER & BROS.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

500 doz. one and two pound cans Cove and Spiced Oysters.

Also, have just received two casks prime new Turkish Prunes.

Three casks extra Bordeaux Prunes, in cartoons and tin cans, for family use.

1,500 packages New Crop Figs, in pound, halves and quarter Boxes.

Imported English Goods.

Pickles, Sauces, Durnham Mustard and Catsup.

10 boxes Tunis Dates, at

REYMER & BROS.,

126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES, warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECAME GLOSSY. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also, PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE, for Desks, Pierce's Slate Surface for blackboards now be ore the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeit Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the flyleaf. Patented February 10, 1863. M,W,F

NEW CROP TEAS.

150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
25 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls White Drips.

J. D. DRAVO,
Nos. 23 and 24 Diamond.

PAPER BAGS.

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 37 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

no22-tf

GARDENING TOOLS.

HOES, SPADES, RAKES, TROWELS, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞ Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

NOTICES.

☞ **SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY.** The Stockholders of this Company are notified to meet on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company No. 47 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to accept or reject the charter recently granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and if accepted to elect officers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be then proper.

JAS. L. BENNETT,
ALEX. R. NIMICK,
WM. KNIMICK,
WILLIAM COLEMAN,
JOHN SCOTT,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** THE GREAT NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, for the election of Directors as well as all of the stock to be represented at the meeting, and such other business as may come legally before the meeting. By order of the

PRESIDENT.

☞ **PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.** —A special meeting of the "Pittsburgh Petroleum Association," will be held at their Room, in Dalzell's Building, Duquesne Way, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. Important business will be brought before the meeting.

H. M. LONG, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE COALMEN'S TRUST CO., Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1867.

☞ **THERE WILL BE A MEET-**ING of the Stockholders of the Coalmen's Trust Company, held at their office, No. 26 Market street, on the FOURTH OF APRIL NEXT, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the Capital Stock of the Association.

W. J. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

☞ **NOTICE—BRICKLAYERS** AND MASONS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 12th of April for building a SEWER of good hard brick or stone, at the office of Burgess of Duquesne. For further particulars apply at the same place or to the Chairman of Committee on Streets.

G. P. WILHELM, Chairman.

☞ **NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.** Sealed Proposals for the Grading, Curbing and Paving of Main street, Pine street, Union alley, Bank lane, and New Troy street, in the borough of Duquesne, will be received until the 1st day of April by Street Committee. For further particulars apply at the office of Burgess or Chairman of Street Committee.

G. P. WILHELM, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1867.

☞ **NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF** FIRST

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We regret to hear that in some portions of Russell county, Va., the graziers are losing large numbers of cattle, owing to the scarcity of food and the severity and duration of the winter. Great fears are entertained that the losses of cattle in that section will be very serious indeed.

What's the difference between a pound of meat and a drummer-boy? Ans.—One weighs a pound and the other pounds away.

Says a Paris letter: There is such a superabundance of money seeking investment, the rate of the Bank of France discount and the interest on Treasury bonds is so low, that we should have certainly seen a considerable rise in the rentes this week, had it not been for the fear of a war between Greece and Turkey, in which the Great Powers will be driven to take part. The French government organs are now instructed to represent that France has a perfect understanding with Russia on the subject of advice to be given to the Porte.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an account of a fatal accident which occurred in Dayton a few days ago, the result of tight lacing. A young lady much given to the practice, caused a hook to be placed in the wall of her room, to which she was in the habit of fastening her corset strings so as to be able to draw them tighter. The other day she threw herself too heavily on the strings, and broke a blood vessel, from which she died in a few hours.

The editor of the Dayton *Journal* says that a fruit grower who returned home on Friday from a journey through portions of Miami, Clarke & Greene counties, states that wherever he had an opportunity he examined the fruit buds, and he found them sound in the proportion of at least eight out of ten.

The steamship Merrimac sailed from New York Saturday afternoon, for St. Thomas and Brazil. Among the cabin passengers are Geo. H. Reed and H. C. Maebelter, of Philadelphia. She has in the steerage 300 emigrants, some of whom go out to take advantage of the liberal offers the Brazilian Government have made them with a view of colonization.

The last failure of a banking house in New York, though said to be exaggerated, we understand has inflicted loss on a large number of houses in that city. Parties in Boston and Philadelphia are also reported losers. The business of the failing house was not so entirely in United States securities as was at first supposed, but in stocks and gold.

A model engine is to be exhibited at the Paris exhibition, which was constructed in 1864, in the workshops of the Orleans Company in France. It is remarkable for having run 93,760 miles in three years, without repairs.

Bishop Whitehouse, who has just returned from an extended tour abroad, says an immensely large emigration to the United States will take place this year, notwithstanding that the Government is strongly averse to their departure from their native land. It is estimated that at least 50,000 Swedes will come to the United States during the present year.

PERSONAL.

—Richard Wagner, within a few years past has received for his compositions and performances upwards of fifty thousand pounds. His idea of massing instruments in unison, so happily made use of in the "Africaine," of Meyerbeer, has been carried out in his last new opera to the massing of individual *motivi*, and some of his effects, as they are termed, in this curious and in many instances most masterly production will lead to a change in the orchestral scores of our present opera composers. Even Verdi has condescended to use the new mechanism very freely in his opera of "Don Carlos."

—Col. Halpine, in a letter to the N. Y. *Citizen*, speaks of Col. Forney and his "Occasional" letters thus: He is the putative paternal of the "Occasional" correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, which is republished in the Washington *Chronicle* with a rapidity which sets at defiance all laws of time, and puts to blush the feeble efforts of telegraphic communication The truth of the matter is, however, that the "Occasional" letters are the children of many fathers. For instance, John R. Young, the present active and successful Managing Editor of the New York *Tribune*, while engaged in the same capacity on the *Press* and the *Chronicle*, is said to have written some of them; and McFarland, the present Managing Editor of the *Chronicle*, is known to be the author of others.

—Everybody remembers the Boker-Dean affair, in New York, the daughter of the millionaire Boker marrying the coachman Dean. Boker died, but unrelenting towards his daughter, who very lately has been found in Washington destitute, deserted and drunk. She was humanely put in a good place, but afterwards left it, and remorse came to her with drink and degradation.

—The confirmation of Gen. Dix as Minister gives great satisfaction in Paris. The General has been vexed to see statements in the Press to the effect that he was receiving more than one salary, when such is not the fact, and not long ago took steps to have himself righted on the record. Not only does he receive but his pay as Minister, but even this has been cut down nearly fifteen hundred dollars, by the income tax which is levied on salaries, and the discount rate of nearly six cents on the dollar, which are scrupulously extracted by the Messrs. Baring, the foreign bankers of the United States Government.

—Speaking of Artemus Ward, a London letter says: I saw him on New Year's Eve, a bitter cold night, with the streets like glass, and the horses scarcely able to stand. He was pale, hollow-chested, with a frequent cough and a sad tone in his voice, even when he drew from his audience roars of laughter. For several days before his death Mr. Browne was aware of its approach. He calmly settled his affairs, made his will, and prepared for the event he did not dread. He has left the bulk of his property to his mother during her life, which is to revert to Horace Greeley, in trust, to found an asylum for decayed printers. His library, left to him by his uncle, Calvin Browne, he wills "to the best boy in the school of his native village, Waterford, Maine." His hope is to be put two years to the best printer in America, "to learn the value of learning," and then sent to college.

—It is said the Hon. Wm. A. Howard, late M. C. and Postmaster, will succeed Gen. Carl Shurz as editor of the Detroit *Post*.

—The French steamer sailed from New York Saturday, with every berth full. In one or two cases tickets were transferred under the temptation of a handsome premium, from parties who were anxious to be present as soon after the inauguration of the Great Exposition as possible. Among the names on the published list, are those of Comte de Montholon, Marquis de Boissy, Comte de Lubersac, Viscount de Chabrot, Mr. Beach, of the New York *Sun*, Col. Paran Stevens, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and family, and Mr. J. Naylor, Mr. John Chestnut, and Mr. J. Roberts, of Philadelphia.

—Colonel Moseby, the once notorious guerrilla leader, is now contentedly engaged at Richmond, Virginia, in the manufacture of corncob pipes, which he offers for sale to the tobacco smokers of that region.

—The will of the late Paul R. George, of Washington, N. H., has been sustained by the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire. The amount involved is $150,000. The will was contested on the ground that it was made on Sunday.

—Gen. Tom Thumb is living quietly in the enjoyment of his wealth at Bridgeport.

—The French Prince Imperial is sick. He was taken with a pain in his thigh, accompanied by swelling. The tumor was probed and pus came out of it. At three o'clock on Tuesday last an operation of a painful character was performed by Dr. Barthez. The poor lad's life is in no immediate danger; but the symptoms reveal a bad constitution, owing, probably, to a hereditary taint.

—The *Herald* defends Collector Smyth and says he is a "sorely persecuted official," "an honest man and a faithful public officer," and "will not basely yield to the clamors of his enemies." His complete vindication is predicted.

—Mr. Goschen—only thirty-six years old—of all the members of the English Parliament, is said to have the finest aptitudes for statesmanship of any one on the Liberal side after Mr. Gladstone.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

☞ A CURE AT LAST—All those who are suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

509 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer ..... HARRY OVERINGTON.

Gratifying success of the Young American Prima Donna and Comedienne, the charming

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

Who will appear THIS EVENING, for the only time, as the

PEARL OF SAVOY.

This Afternoon—Extra Grand Matinee for benefit Sons of Temperance—Miriam's Crime, Toodles and Musical Melange.

Sale of Seats for Histori season of two nights commences on Tuesday, April 2d, and for single nights commences April 3d.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1867, Benefit for

JOHANNA PELISSIER.

RELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

Drama in Five Acts, by Dennery.

Relphegor ..... Mr. Pelissier.
Madelaine ..... Johanna Pelissier.

LECTURE.

REV. ALEX. CLARK,

WILL LECTURE AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

"GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC."

Subject—INDIVIDUALITY.

Tickets to be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and of the members.

Doors open at 7; Lecture commence at 8 o'clock.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 4th, 1867,

Rooth's Operatic Cantata,

THE BELL RINGERS.

Will be performed under the direction of Miss N. ERNEST. Some of the most popular Amateur Musicians of Pittsburgh are expected to take part in the performance.

VARIETIES THEATER,

PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

The Manager is pleased to announce to his patrons that the renowned Equestrian Actress, Miss FLORENCE TEMPLE, and her highly trained steed, Firefly, will positively appear THIS EVENING in the spectacular drama, entitled MAZEPPA; or, THE WILD HORSES OF TARTARY.

New scenery, properties, costumes, &c., &c. A superb Olio, by the great Company of Stars.

Chi Ess of ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats..... 75c | Dress Circle..... 50c
Gallery..... 25c | Private Boxes..... $4 00

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past; and

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the markets, as early as practicable: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premium, if exacted, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest their money in their hands in the bonds of the State, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, for the endorsement of such proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., 1867.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $5,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than $50 will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS

From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken logs, boats, barges and wrecks, &c.

Bidders will specify the price per day for each day's work; for which they will agree to furnish everything necessary and do the work, under the superintendence of a person to be appointed by the said Engineer, said price to cover the furnishing of a full draught steamer, one strongly decked flat, one crane and crane boat, and the necessary screws, chains, ropes, levers, saws, axes, fixtures, &c., suitable for such work; and including the pay and expenses of Captain, Pilot, Engineer and crews, and all men for attending the steamer, and doing the work. All expenses to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing, it being understood that the Government will be responsible for the payment of nothing more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government so to do.

For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.

By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Supt'g. Eng'r. Ohio River Improvement.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale **320,000** acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

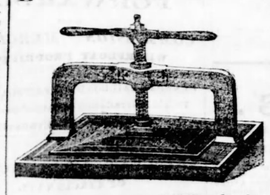
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until **12** o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April **10**, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without Indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than **40,000** acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February **27**, 1867.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES.



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They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.

Illustrated Lists sent on application.

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CARPETS.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of

NEW CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered

Table and Piano Covers.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

23 Fifth Street.

NEW CARPET STORE.

JUST OPENING.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.,

(SECOND FLOOR).

We are now opening our FIRST STOCK OF GOODS, embracing everything in the

CARPET LINE,

From the best European and American manufacture to the commonest Hemp Carpet. A full line of

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH ST., second floor,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

OPENING.

CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR

NEW WAREHOUSE,

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY, 2 PLY AND 3 PLY CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, MATS,

SHADES, &c.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

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CARPETS.

CARPETS.

APRIL, 1867.

THE LATEST PURCHASE

OF THE SEASON.

AT THE

Lowest Prices Since the War.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Wilton and Velvet,

Body Brussels,

Tapestry Brussels.

BEST 2 AND 3-PLY INGRAIN,

FOR

DRAWING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOMS.

Hall and Stair Carpets to Match.

We offer our Patrons many new and choice Patterns, which are not to be found elsewhere.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

WINDOW SHADES.

CHEAP ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS.

AT $1 00 TO $1 25 PER YARD.

☞ Carpet and Curtain Upholstery Work done promptly and in the best style.

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Second Floor, next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CARPETS

ARE NOW BEING SOLD,

AT

258 LIBERTY STREET

UNDER THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRICES LOWER THAN WILL BE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

PERSONS IN WANT OF BARGAINS,

WILL PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY

McCLINTOCK & CO.

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STOCK, PLATFORM, and
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Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
FINE GOLD AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, etc.

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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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SCALES.

Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.

SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Founders;
10 butts Mann's 10s Lumps.

ROBERT F. WEIDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

DRY GOODS.

1867. NEW GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Macrum & Carlisle,

19 FIFTH STREET.

Have Just Received a Splendid Assortment of

JET, AMBER AND CRYSTAL.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS.
HAMBURG WORK AND REAL LACES.
SUPER ENGLISH RIBBONS—all shades.
ENGLISH GLOVES—Spring Styles.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES—All shades.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY—All sizes.
THE "STAR" SHIRT, on hand and made to order.
THE INVISIBLE EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT—New Shape for Spring, 1867.
WHALEBONE CORSETS—patent forms.
"THE ELEGANTE"—New Dress Skirt for 1867.
A complete assortment of all kinds of PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

City and Country Merchants

Will find our Wholesale Department well stocked with goods suitable for their trade, which we guarantee to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

NOW ARRIVING,

GOOD GOODS

AT

Reasonable Prices.

TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.

INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.

We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

54 Wood Street.

CHOICE

SELECTIONS

OF

CHINTZES,

PRINTS,

LINEN GOODS,

MANTLES,

DRESS GOODS,

SHEETINGS.

BATES & BELL.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds a full and complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS,
BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS,
CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Merchants, Peddlers and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED.

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No. 91 MARKET ST.

PRICES LOWER THAN WILL BE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

HAS NOW OPEN

6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET.

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M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

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GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

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And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fel2

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

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LONG & SMITHSON.

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STEAM BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK,

At corner of CARSON and BUTLER STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

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Steamboat, Cotton Factory, Brewery, Railroad, Rolling Mill, Hotel, Carpet, Shaker, Warehouse, Street Car, Bridge, Steam Boiler, Toy, Oil Refinery, Glass House and Stone Polishing Brushes and Brooms of all kinds. Wholesale dealer in Brooms, Broom Corn, Handles, Twine, Tacks and Tin Plated Broom Wire. Also, all kinds of Broom Machinery and Tools of the most approved pattern. Office and Warerooms No. 345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory, Chestnutstreet, Manchester, Pa. JAS. MATTHEWS, Secretary. SAM'L MATTHEWS, Agent, Greensburg, Pa. For Price List, &c., address E. E. MATTHEWS, 345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joints,

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REFINED CAST STEEL, Square, Flat and Octagon, ALL SIZES.

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CAST STEEL FOR

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS,
AXLES, CIRCULARS, Cast and Common
PLOUGH AND SPRING STEEL.

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Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Steel, Blacksmiths' Hammer and Sledge Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Tyre Steel.

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☞ Warehouse for sale of the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

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Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

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Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and special Market Reports furnished at request.

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IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

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Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first-class article of FIRE BRICK, Cumberland Coal. Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order, at lowest cash prices. Brick and Tiles all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump and Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points of road as near works. All Brick shipped packed in straw.

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HENRY DAWERITZ. JOSEPH LANG

DAWERITZ & LANG,

NO. 139 THIRD STREET,

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BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS,
OIL TUBS, COPPER PUMPS,
STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES,
MALT MILLS,
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND BLACK SMITH WORK.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

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WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

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HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

Successors to F. ZESCHLEMAN & T. HARPER,

Keep on hand and manufacture to order,

Wagons, Carts, Drays,

TIMBER WHEELS, &c.

Special attention given to EXPRESS AND GLASS WAGONS.

Sole manufacturers of the EXCELSIOR HUB BORERS.

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WM. J. ANDERSON. H. A. FREYVOGEL.

W. J. ANDERSON & CO.,

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY,

150 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
WINDOW LISTINGS AND SILLS,
CAST AND WATER PIPE,
MACHINERY,

And all other descriptions of Castings.

CARLIN & GIBSON,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE WORKS.

SANDUSKY ST., NEAR ROBINSON,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand and make to order, Steam Engines for mill work, with all the appliances, boilers, counter shafts, derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,

BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,

AND

PATENT HAMMERED

Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SWORN IN.—The new Postmaster, James H. McClelland, Esq., has been sworn in, but will not take charge of the office until the first of next month.

REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association will be held in Dalzell Building this afternoon at three o'clock.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The real estate business in East Birmingham is improving rapidly, and new buildings constantly going up. Quite a large number of new dwellings have been erected in that thriving borough lately.

MISS ERNEST'S CONCERT.—The time is rapidly approaching for the concert which has been on the tapis for some weeks. Next Thursday evening a week (April 4th) we are to have it, as per advertisement in to-day's paper, and from all that we can hear, a treat may be looked for.

HUCKSTERS TO BE REMOVED.—Capt. Samuel Kilgore, Superintendent of Markets, has issued an order notifying all hucksters having stands on Market street, not to sell there after the first of April, and also to persons keeping dry goods stands in the Market House, to remove their quarters before the first of May.

NEW ODD FELLOWS HALL.—The Peter Fritz Lodge, No. 485, I. O. O. F., have purchased a lot, on which is erected a house, at the corner of Meadow and Sarah streets, East Birmingham, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new and spacious Hall for the use of the Lodge. The lot is seventy-two feet front by one hundred and twenty deep, and cost eight thousand one hundred dollars. The present structure on the lot will be torn down, and a large three-story brick building erected thereon. The Lodge meets at present in Druit's Hall, Birmingham.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR.—The success of the Indian Herb Doctor in this vicinity is really remarkable. Certificate after certificate appears in these columns announcing some wonderful cure performed by the Doctor, by means of simple herbs. Independent of curing the ailing, the Doctor has also alleviated the sufferings of many poor people by contributions from his purse. During his stay in the city he has done much good, and the afflicted are invited to call on him at his office, No. 194 Liberty street, if they would speedily avail themselves of his skill.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Robert Hall, a boat builder, was drowned in the Ohio river yesterday morning. The deceased was working on a barge near the mouth of Ferry street, First ward, Allegheny, and while attempting to walk along a plank extending from the barge to a steamboat, he slipped and fell into the water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, and an inquest held on the body by the Coroner, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased, who resided on Chartiers street, Allegheny, was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

"INDIVIDUALITY."—The Grand Army of the Republic announce a lecture, under their auspices, by Rev. Alexander Clark, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. The G. A. R. is an association of honorably discharged soldiers, who have united themselves for the purpose of maintaining the pleasant relations formed in the camp, upon the battle-field and the hospital, and to protect and provide for the widows and orphans of their fellow comrades. Such an object as the latter particularly commends the association to the good opinion of this patriotic community, and it is earnestly hoped that the lecture of to-morrow evening will be largely attended. Rev. Clark is an eloquent and impressive speaker, and his lecture on "Individuality" will prove both interesting and instructive. Let the Academy be crowded.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League, last evening, the first election under the new charter was held, and resulted in the election of the following officers:

President—Alexander P. Callow.
Vice President—John S. Edgar.
Secretary—John G. Brown.
Assistant Secretary—John T. McHendry.
Corresponding Secretary—Joseph R. Oxley.
Treasurer—John C. Sample.
Trustees—J. B. Bown, J. D. Duncan, D. H. Williams.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. P. Allison.
Managers of Library—D. H. Williams, A. Patterson, J. B. Bown, J. R. Oxley, R. W. Lyon, James D. Duncan, J. C. Martin, J. S. Edgar, D. L. Smith, J. P. McHendry, T. M'C. Benner, Thos. Westerman.

East Birmingham Council.

The East Birmingham Council held an adjourned meeting on Monday evening. The oath of office was administered by Justice Ammon to Mr. Christ. Feld, member of Council elect.

Council elected the following borough officers: Clerk of Council, Edward Hogan; Treasurer, Wm. Mittensway; High Constable, Joseph Sotters; Street Regulator, J. W. Patterson; Street Commissioner, Dennis Harkins; Solicitor, John Mellon; Board Measurers, D. Shearing and A. Dorsey.

The Burgess also announced the following committees: Finance, Messrs. Ihmsen, Beck and Feld; on Streets, Jones, Yengler and Achison; Fire and Police, Beck, Feld and Sellers.

It was agreed that the second Tuesday of each month be fixed as the time for holding the regular meeting of Council.

Adjourned until Friday evening.

Ristori.

In less than two weeks the famous Ristori, the acknwledged Queen of Tragedy, will have come and gone. The excitement produced by the announcement that she was positively to appear at the Opera House has been gradually growing in intensity, until manager Henderson and Treasurer Overington find it almost impossible to answer the thousand inquiries put to them in a day. Applications for seats have been received from Steubenville, Washington and a host of neighboring towns, and the prospect is that there will be a far greater crowd of anxious people in the city than were here during Jenny Lind's concert. The plan of securing seats will be: Parquet and orchestra, five dollars; dress circle, three dollars; single admission to dress circle, without secured seats, two dollars; family circle, one dollar. The sale of seats for the two nights will open on Tuesday next, and the sale of seats for single night will commence on Wednesday, April 3d.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, of the popular work entitled "Wells's Every Man his Own Lawyer and Business Form Book," has just been issued by Benj. W. Hitchcock, the publisher, 14 Chambers street, New York, and copies may now be procured at John W. Pittock's news depot, Fifth street. This valuable publication, in its previous form, enjoyed a very extensive sale, the publisher being scarcely able to supply the demand, and there are few business men of lengthened experience who are not familiar with its great value as a guide in all matters of law and business negotiations. It is an invaluable guide for the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer, and even the professional man, including the lawyer, for contains legal forms and instructions for executing without legal assistance in suits and business transactions of every description, together with the different State laws concerning the collection of debts, imprisonment for debt, usury, license to sell goods, qualification of voters, limitation of actions, the general bankrupt law, with forms and instructions; pension, patent and extension laws; stamp duties, internal revenue system, and a variety of useful and practical information, to enumerate which would require more space than we can afford. It is, in brief, a complete, extensive and authentic work, that should find a place in the house of every business man in the country. The book, which contains no less than six hundred and fifty pages, is sold remarkably cheap—only two dollars.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The case of Alexander Moffitt, indicted for conspiracy, was concluded yesterday, and the jury after a short absence, rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

John and Luther Way, charged with the murder of Wm. Dodds, were arraigned for trial. It will be remembered that on the 17th of December last, a difficulty took place between John Way and William Dodds, at George Weir's tavern, in Versailles township, on the Greensburg turnpike, some fifteen miles from this city, when Way struck Dodds on the back, near the shoulder, with a coal digger's pick, inflicting a wound which proved fatal two days afterwards. Way succeeded in escaping at the time, but about a week after the death of Dodds, he came to this city and delivered himself up to Alderman Strain, who committed him for trial. During the investigation before the Coroner, several witnesses testified that Luther Way, a younger brother of John Way, had handed the latter the pick with which the murder was committed, when he was arrested as an accessory and held for trial. Yesterday, when arraigned before the bar, the prisoners entered a plea of not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with. The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth had not been concluded at the adjournment of Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The Jury in the case of Isaac Taylor vs. D. Gregg, rendered a verdict yesterday morning in favor of defendant. The counsel for the plaintiff made a motion for a new trial.

Reese C. Fiscom's administrators vs. J. H. Foster. Upon the conclusion of the evidence, the plaintiffs took a non-suit, and the jury was withdrawn.

In the matter of the application of the Merchants' Oil Company, for permission to surrender its charter, proof of publication was filed, and the decree of dissolution made absolute.

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

The Manchester Delegation Admitted to Seats—The Consolidation Question Considered—The Sewerage Assessment Question.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Present—Messrs. Drum, English, Hall, Irwin, Motheral, Myler, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, Thomas, and President McEber.

The President announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the consolidation and sewerage questions.

BY SEARCHES SWORN IN.

Mr. J. B. Smith moved that the members of Council from the Fifth ward, late Manchester, be admitted before proceeding to business. Carried.

The additional Councilmen (in Select branch) were Messrs. Motheral, Patterson and Pace. The latter was not present. The others presented themselves, were sworn in Mayor Morrison, and took seats.

THE CONSOLIDATION MATTER.

Mr. Drum moved the appointment of a committee of five—two from the Select and three from the Common Council—to prepare a memorial remonstrating against the proposed act for the consolidation of the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and surrounding boroughs, said committee to report at a joint meeting of the present session of Councils. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Drum and Myler appointed on the committee in behalf of Select Council.

Mr. English desired that some further information as to the provisions of the proposed act would make them known. He understood that it was proposed to consolidate the debts of the different municipalities and levy a tax to pay the same in twenty years. In that case Allegheny would be required to pay a considerable portion of the debt of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Drum stated that the bill was in the hands of Senator Bigham, who had kept it in his possession until a few evenings since, when it was submitted to members of Allegheny County members. He (Mr. Drum) had understood from a member of the Legislature that it was designed to hurry the bill through at once, and hence the necessity for immediate action by Councils.

Mr. Myler spoke in opposition to consolidation and believed that three-fourths of the citizens of Allegheny were opposed to it.

The question of the power of the Legislature to interfere with the charters of Allegheny City being raised, Mr. Hall read from the same in City Code [illegible], 24. The Legislature reserves the right to alter, amend, or revoke any part, or the whole of this charter, at any time, when it may deem expedient."

Pending the action of Common Council on the resolution for the appointment of a committee on memorial, Mr. A. D. Smith moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up other business. Carried.

Mr. Smith then presented a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Schorer street, as authorized by ordinance pres ented at last meeting of Council, and referred to Street Committee. The remonstrance, which was signed by Hunter and Finkbine, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The Clerk of Common Council presented the report of the Special Committee, with the opinion of the City Solicitor, relative to the sewers on West Common and Belmont street, the assessments for the same not being found sufficiently satisfactory. The City Solicitor being of the opinion that the Councils having once adopted the assessment, had no power to change it at this late date.

Mr. Myler stated that he was chairman of the Committee on New Wards, and would like to have an intelligent idea of what would be expected of it. The Clerk (Mr. Shallenberger) of the Board of Manchester is 1,500, while the Fourth ward numbers 2,892. If it was expected we should be over-ridden, he should be sent into Councils.

Mr. Dill stated that the city was entirely represented by brethren, and the new district embraced more territory than any two wards in the city, it should be subdivided.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Windsor offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Wharf Committee meet at the Fifth ward wharf on Thursday, the 28th inst.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of receiving the report of the joint committee on the question of consolidating with Pittsburgh.

PROTEST AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Myler, chairman of the committee, presented the following report:

We, the undersigned, members of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, in joint session assembled, having learned with unfeigned surprise that a self-constituted committee, appointed by the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, are about to urge upon your Honorable bodies the passage of a bill to consolidate the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding boroughs, and having also learned that the proposed bill has already become a law, do hereby solemnly, earnestly and firmly protest against such proposed action. We cannot conceive, gentlemen, that you will consent to blot from existence one of the oldest cities of the State without such action is only fit for the dark ages, or for some barbarian autocrat. We believe that all communities have a right to govern themselves in their own way, providing they do nothing inimical to the laws of their State or General Government; we believe, further, that it is the immediate duty of every legislature to protect the people in their chartered rights.

We, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, condemn any legislation relative to our affairs that is not asked for by them.

Mr. Myler stated that it was proposed that the protest should be engrossed, and a copy thereof be forwarded to our Representatives at Harrisburg.

Mr. Hall stated that no member of Councils had any knowledge of the provisions of the proposed bill of consolidation, and that Councils should be made fully acquainted with the matter.

Mr. McEber said that some reasons against consolidation should be given in the memorial. He thought it might be gotten up in a better shape.

Mr. Thomas took exception to that portion of the memorial which designated their brethren over the river as "Pittsburgh autocrats."

A number of documents prepared by numbers were then read and laid over.

Mr. English stated that it was understood that the bill would be brought up on Thursday, and it would be necessary to take immediate action, in order to guard against its passage. The memorial should be signed by the members of Council, and a committee appointed to proceed with it to Harrisburg.

Mr. Drum stated that he had received the assurance of nearly every member of the Legislature from this county that the consolidation bill would not be brought up this session, and Mr. Graham had promised to notify Councils in case it was agitated. They (say he, however,) worked until 1 and 2 o'clock, and are now endeavoring to "snake" it through. Mr. Drum referred in a very severe manner to Mr. Graham in not sending up the bill for inspection.

Mr. Myler said it was a fact that there was not a member of the Legislature from this city who had taken to the interests of Allegheny City. It had been supposed that Mr. Graham's interest in the bill he could forget, but it appeared that he had also forsaken it.

Mr. McBrier moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial and present the same to Harrisburg. Adopted.

The sewerage question was then introduced and discussed at considerable length, but before any definite action had been taken, the joint meeting was dissolved, and the members of Select Council retired to their chamber.

There being no further business, Common Council adjourned.

THE NEXT MAYORALTY.—Canvassing for the next Mayoralty nomination is already becoming quite brisk, and candidates are plenty. Among those whose names are mentioned as seeking the nomination, are Captain Samuel Kilgore, of the Sixth ward; David Mercer, of the Fifth ward; Charles Jeremy and Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward; John P. Glass, of the Fifth ward; Richard Thompson, of the Fifth ward, as a candidate, but has withdrawn from the canvass. The name of John Shipton, Esq., member of Select Council from the Fourth ward, has also been mentioned in connection with the nomination. Our present worthy Mayor, W. C. McCarthy, Esq., will doubtless also be a candidate. As it is yet early in the canvass, there is plenty of time for others to make known their intentions.

BIRMINGHAM OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a special meeting of the Birmingham Council, the following borough officers were elected for the ensuing year: Clerk of Council—D. S. Salisbury; Treasurer—William Beck; Tax Collector—Charles Ball; Market and Wharf Master—M. Kunzler; Weighmaster—Geo. Krugh; Street Commissioner—D. Dorani; Street Regulator—Nathaniel Patterson; Solicitor—Alfred Kerr; High Constable—F. Fogle; Board Measurers—A. McLean and Michael Hammill.

Important to Capitalists, Lumber Dealers and Lumber Men.

Yesterday afternoon, we paid a visit to McClintock & Cochrane's saw mill, in this city, for the purpose of witnessing the manufacture of lath by a new, ingenious and valuable mechanical process, invented by Mr. J. C. Brown. The lath machine has been erected at this saw mill, where it may be seen in operation every day, under the superintendence of Mr. T. L. Birch, General Superintendant for the United States of the American Lath Company, which has become, by purchase, the exclusive owners of Brown's patent lath machine. The patent covers the principle by which lath can be cut directly from the log of any timber whatever, without waste, and with the utmost accuracy and evenness. The machine is compact, occupying very little space, and performed its task in the most admirable manner. Hitherto, only a few varieties of timber have been considered suitable for use in the manufacture of lath, an article of every day consumption and constantly increasing in demand. Great wastage, fully equal to forty per cent. of the material used, is also inevitable under the present system of manufacture, (by the use of a saw,) and lath, so made, has always varied in thickness to such an extent as to present, when used, an uneven and irregular surface; causing a wall or ceiling, after the application of plaster, and when drying, to appear wavy and bulging.

Now, all these serious objections and impediments to the manufacture of laths, are, by the invention of the American Lath Company's machine, the operation of which is exceedingly simple, rapid and removed. A log of suitable length (four feet), and from six to four feet in diameter is placed in the center of the machine, and supported by dogs or chucks, in the center of each end. The machine being then put in motion, a scoring cylinder with knives set in a frame, which is in the ways of the log, is brought by automatic action against the surface of the log, which it indents and divides, forming lath of suitable width and thickness. By the same action, a fixed knife, (twin screws connecting it and the scoring cylinder,) brought in contact with the surface of the log while in motion, *pares off upwards of one thousand complete and perfect lath per minute*, the log making twenty-four revolutions in the same space of time. Increased speed is merely a question of power to drive, as this machine has the strength and durability to stand every effort.

By the invention of the American Lath Company's machine, the manufacture of lath must of necessity receive a fresh and vigorous impetus, for the benefits to be derived from its use are of the greatest and most vital importance. The amount of manufacturing material is largely increased, for with this machine may be worked up such heretofore discarded timber as cottonwood, poplar, sycamore, ash, elm, etc. The blades of the scoring cylinder being equidistant indenting an equal depth and working automatically with the machine, the lath are accurately paring knife, each lath must be an exact duplicate, even in width, and equal in thickness. This gives a level surface upon which to apply the plaster and a perfect finish to the mason in producing a finely finished job. Each lath is *cut with the grain*, thus securing the full strength of the wood, and great saving is gained in transportation, both in raw material and manufactured lath.

The machines of this company will be sold at cost. The sole and exclusive right to use the same within prescribed territorial limits, and sell the products thereof, will be assigned to purchasers, for any stated time during the life of the company, which is seventeen years from the date of the patent.

The American Lath Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, one-half of which is already paid in. Mr. Birch, has stock to dispose of, in conjunction with his business here in selling territorial rights. East Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, have been sold already.

Mr. Birch has an office at McClintock & Cochrane's saw mill, where he will be glad to see all who may wish to consult with him in relation to this important invention, and explain its operation by a practical demonstration of its power, capacity, &c. He may be seen in the evening, from seven to ten o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Dr. Wm. Badger appeared yesterday and lodged complaint against Peter Heibert and Isaac Bomburg for false pretense. The Doctor states that he hired the defendants to haul his house from Duquesne borough to Chartiers township, where he was building a new house. On the 19th inst., they came to him and stated that they had hauled all the timber but one load, and asked for payment for the services of them. The Doctor handed over to them forty dollars, after which they refused to haul the load, which is single load of lumber, and the Doctor accordingly refused to pay them. Hence the charge of swindling against them. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused, who reside on Harmony street, Birmingham.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Mr. David Byers, Jr., appeared yesterday and made another information against Patrick Clark, against whom the information for felonious assault was made, charging him with assault and battery and felonious cutting, with a whip. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

[Before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Officer Husted yesterday arrested a colored man named James Waits, charged with assault and battery and disorderly conduct, on oath of Elizabeth Pomroy. The information was made on the 7th of August last, but the accused has escaped justice until yesterday. The case was settled.

ROBBERY IN FIFTH WARD.

A gentleman called at Fuch's Hotel, on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, on Monday evening, and asked for lodging for the night. He was shown into a room, in which a German slept. Upon awaking yesterday morning he discovered that his pocket book, containing about forty dollars in money, had been taken out of his pantaloons, which were in the room made use of for he seen about, it is supposed that he committed the theft.

INSOLVENT RELEASED.

Archibald Galbraith, who was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail and to pay the fine and costs, yesterday took the benefit of the Insolvent Act for the debtors, and was discharged.

ENTERED BAIL.

Michael Neiland and Patrick Dennegan, who were committed to jail on Monday by Alderman Taylor, on a charge of malicious mischief, yesterday gave bail for their appearance and were released.

Henry Shaffner, charged before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny, for larceny, was also released on bail.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

M. Duncan, who was convicted of illegal liquor selling, and committed to jail in default of the payment of a fine and costs imposed, yesterday paid the amount, and was released.

George Kirkpatrick, committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of felonious assault, gave bail and was released.

SERVICES THIS MORNING.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., President of the American Bible Union, and one of the most prominent preachers the Baptist pulpit of the city of New York, will preach this morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the new Baptist Chapel, Fourth street, near Ross. He is a most eminent divine, and will be listened to with unusual interest.

Few are the living men that have suffered what I have with scrofula. For six years it has kept me more or less covered with sores. My head and throat were very loathesome and afflicting. It so reduced my constitutional strength as to disable me and make me, as I feared a confirmed invalid, even if it did not end my life. Some of the ulcers in my throat were not only painful and exhausting, but very foul and offensive. I tried the best physicians, and an endless variety of remedies without any relief, until I was forced to consider my case beyond the reach of medicine. In this deplorable condition I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor of 194 Liberty street, and he has cured me.

ENGINEER at Hall's Agricultural Establishment, Tempranceville.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1867.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

BRING TORN DOWN.—The old engine house on Carson street, near Ormsby, Birmingham, is being torn down.

Public Amusements.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE BENEFIT.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, a grand matinee will be given at the Opera House for the benefit of Pittsburgh Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance. A very attractive bill is presented for the occasion, including "Miriam's Crime," "The Toodles," an ode to Temperance, and a musical melange. The benefit is given for a noble object, and the spacious Opera House should be filled by all who are friends of temperance.

EMILIE MELVILLE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, a good audience assembled last evening, at the Opera House, to witness Miss Melville's performances, which were really meritorious. To-night Miss Melville will perform in the "Pearl of Savoy," an interesting drama.

VARIETIES.—The successful debut of Florence Temple, as "Mazeppa," on Monday, secured another large audience last evening. The play is now put upon the stage. It will be repeated to-night.

THE HAYMAKERS.—Root's Operatic cantata of "The Haymakers" will be presented at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 4th, under the direction of Miss N. Ernest. Some of the most popular amateurs of this city will take part in the performance.

A BEACON OF HEALTH.—The good things of this world have each their appointed mission.

It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to *prevent* and *relieve* a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a *protective* and a *remedy* has been without check or drawback. It is strong *negative evidence* of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

An *proof positive* of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men, whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "dicers' oaths."

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Where twenty dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1857, *five hundred dozen* are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It seems impossible.

The preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers "Where." To the "limbo" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them!

PENN STREET, 246.—Sill & Gillespie, Dentists.

A SPLENDID stock of scarf bows, ties, etc., at H. O. & Co.'s, 83 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.—See advertisement of McMasters, Gazzam & Co., No. 98 Grant street.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

REALLY MAGNIFICENT CHINA WARE.—We were never more pleased with an exhibition of stock than yesterday, when we chanced to drop into the extensive and long established china warehouse of Richard E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street, and were kindly shown the splendid assortment of china, glass, queens, porcelain, silver, and other ware they have now on hand, and which is rapidly selling at really astonishingly low prices. But our attention was especially attracted to a variety of superb French China Tea Sets. These tea sets are offered at very low figures, and should be examined immediately by those who desire to purchase. They are the latest styles introduced into the American market, and were made by the first European manufacturer. Considered in detail, we do not remember ever having seen similar sets of equal beauty in design or finish. Moreover, they are strong and durable, and would be a decoration to the table of a prince, and yet are offered at a low price. We hope that those among our citizens, and our friends generally, in the surrounding country, who contemplate making purchases in the china line, will not fail to give Messrs. Breed & Co. an early call. They have a large house to examine will be sure to find everything in great abundance in the china line, and will receive the polite attentions of the proprietors.

DIED:

MITCHELL.—At St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the 21st of March, Stephen Decatur, HARRY A., third son of H. Z. and Elizabeth A. Mitchell, aged fourteen years.

JOYCE.—At half-past 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 26th, Mrs. PAMELIA L., wife of Jas. M. Joyce, in the 54th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 94 Market street, at 10 o'clock Thursday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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Sewing Machines
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

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Every Man His Own Lawyer
AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK.
A complete Guide in all matters of Law, and Business Negotiations for every State in the Union.
With Legal Forms and Instructions for Proceeding, without legal assistance, in suits and Business transactions of every description.
Also, the different State Laws, concerning the Collection of Debts, Property exempt from Execution, Limitation of Actions, &c., Qualification of Voters, Limitation of Actions, &c.
Also, the recently passed Law of the United States, and full instructions to enable the insolvent debtor to take full benefit of the Act without legal assistance.
Also, the different State Laws, and forms to enable the Discharged Soldier or Sailor to recover Back Pay, Pensions, Bounties and Land Warrants, &c.
Also, Patent Laws, with full instructions to inventors.
Also, Excise Laws, Stamp Duties, Postoffice and Custom House Regulations, the whole action of the Government in relation to Reconstruction, and the Freedmen, Constitution of the United States, with all Amendments, State Seals, with descriptions, &c., &c.
This work, although but recently issued, has met with great favor by the public, attaining a larger sale, it is believed, than any work of the kind ever published. It contains all the important material changes in the statutes of many of the States, the latest laws not contained in the former work of some of them, but has introduced the latest Revenue System, National Banking Law, Postoffice and Custom House Regulations, Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Emancipation of Negroes, Freedmen's Bureau, &c., &c.
The subject of Pensions, Bounties and War Claims, has also assumed a new and greatly increased importance.
These numerous changes have led the publisher to issue a new and improved edition, thoroughly revising the whole work, with special reference to the new matter, and bringing the whole down to the present time.
Every law is explained and fifty pages now matter have been added to meet the requirements of the times.
The sale of hundreds of thousands of copies of the former editions, attest the value in which they have settled that point. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the soldier, the sailor, and every one in the land, will find in these extensive and reliable work which will enable him to draw all instruments in writing that may be required, in legal form, which will furnish such legal information as is required for in the various avocations of life, a book that everybody will understand, and that will enable every man or woman to be his or her own lawyer.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES C. MELLOR and WILLIAM H. SHEIB, under the name of C. C. Mellor & Co., is this day dissolved. Chas. C. Mellor purchasing the interest of W. H. Sheib. The business will be carried on under the style of CHAS. C. MELLOR.
CHAS. C. MELLOR.
81 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1867. MTH

7-30 BONDS,
CONVERTED INTO
NEW 5-20'S OF 1865,
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WITHOUT CHARGE.
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IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1867.

The local loan market continues to exhibit the same stringent features that has characterized it for the past few weeks. The banks have for some while back been influenced by a desire to maintain their affix in a conservative position preparatory to their next quarterly statement, and have not been loaning of late with the same freedom they otherwise would have done. In the meanime large amounts of first class paper have been quietly taken up by individuals who chanced to have balances on deposit in many of our banks, which has tended to reduce very sensibly the line of deposits. This week over, we may expect a gradual abatement of the stringency, and a return to a more comfortable and pleasant condition in monetary affairs.

—The following are the sales at McIlwaine's Auction, Tuesday night, March 26, 1867:

10 Exchange National Bank	67½
10 Mechanics' National Bank	58
10 Bank of Pittsburgh	67½
20 Commercial National Bank	58
20 Allegh'ny National Bank	57
5 Second National Bank, 148 bid.	
First National Bank Allegheny, 125½ bid.	
10 People's National Bank, 85 bid.	

—The changes to-day in the New York quotations as received by Mr. Bryan, are unimportant:

Gold	134	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1862	105½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	104½	
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	106½	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40's	98½	
Michigan Southern	77	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	
C., P., W. & O. R. R.	58	
Illinois Central	138	
Chicago & Rock Island	99½	
Chicago & Northwestern	35½	
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	74½	
New York Central	106	

—The highest prices of the leading stocks sold at the first session of the New York Exchange on each Saturday of the last four weeks were as follows:

Stocks.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.
Atlantic Mail	84	91½	83	84
Adams & Express				
Allen & Terre Haute pref.	62	64		
Boston & Worcester	87	87		
Canton Company	49	51	47	47
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87	87	87
Chicago & Rock Island	96	96	96	97
Chicago & N. W. pref.	67	68	63	65½
Cleveland & Toledo	100	100	100	100
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	99	99½	99	100
Delaware, Lackawanna and	114	114	114	114
Hudson River	140	138½	140	140
Illinois Central	137½	138	138	138
Michigan Central	105	107	106	107
Michigan Southern	75	77½	76	77
Milwaukee & St. Paul	56	58	56	54
Mariposa	11	11	11	11
Mariposa preferred	23	23	23	23
New York & Erie	69	69	68	68
New York & Erie pref.	86	86	86	86
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30	30
Pacific Mail	126	128	125	125
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	86	86	86	86
Quicksilver Mining	38	38	38	38
Reading R. R.	98	98	98	98
Toledo & Wabash	38	38	38	38
Western Union Telegraph	42	42	42	42

—How startling is the increase of expenditures by the general government in carrying on its functions in the various departments, compared with those of six or seven years back! Then at an annual cost of $77,000,000, or 20 dollars *per capita*, thirty-two millions of population were governed more beneficently than the people of any other country. But how changed the scene. The rebellion has involved us in a national debt of $2,000,000,000, which alone demands an annual expenditure of $130,000,000. This stupendous debt should at least suggest the closest economy in all the details of public outlay, and it were reasonable to expect by this time an approximation to something like the scale of expenditures that were established before the war. But our legislators are encouraged in their prodigality by which they see in the future, and are loth to begin the work of retrenchment. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury allows for the six principal heads of expenditures, viz.: Civil Service, Foreign Intercourse, Miscellaneous, Department of the Interior, War Department and Navy Department, an aggregate of $210,569,959 as the estimated disbursements for 1867, or $136,710,926 more than in 1860! In alleviation of this startling increase, it is quite common for the press and public speakers to expatiate upon the exhaustless resources, until the belief has become general that there is no limiting our paying capacities. This impression has been strengthened by the apparent ease with which revenue is raised during the past two years. There is no questioning the ability to meet all our national obligations, and that they will all be faithfully met in due time, none can deny. It is not the possibility of repudiation, but the knowledge that we shall make *full payment*, and to accomplish this we must endure taxation that paralyses our energies